DAY BOAT for ALBANY and INTERMEDI-of Jay-st., on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, 4:7 a. m.

DAY BOAT for ALBANY and INTERMEDI-ATE LANDINGS - The steamer ARMENIA from foot of Murray-et, MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 7 a.m. REGULAR MAIL LINE for BOSTON and PROVIDENCE. vis STONINGTON.—HOUR of LEAV-LING CRANGED to b. m.—On and after TUESDAY, June 1, the Steamers PLYMOUTH BOCK and C. VANDERBILT of the Steamers PLYMOUTH BOCK, and C. VANDERBILT of the Steamers PLYMOUTH BOCK, and C. VANDERBILT of the Steamers PLYMOUTH BOCK and C. VANDERBILT o

NDEPENDENT LINE BETWEEN NEW-NDEPENDENT LINE TO THE WARF.

YORK BOSTON, PROVIDENCE, BRISTOL and NEW-PORT.—The stear or GOVERNOR, Cart. Sten Simmons, will leave New York from Pier No. 9, foot of Roctor st. No th River, on TUESDAY, THUESDAY and SUNDAY, at 4 o'clock p. m.

Fare between New York and Providence, \$2; to Boston, \$3

Freight at the owest rake.

AGENT ON THE WHARF.

AKE SUPERIOR LINE .- 1858. All points between CLEVELAND, DETROIT and SUPERIOR CITY.

The new and splendid low pressure steamers GITY OF CLEVELAND, J. M. Lundy, Master. ILLINOIS, John Fraser, Master.

LEAVING CLEVELARD AY \$7, M.

April 22. MONDAY, April 16.

Y 3. THURSDAY, April 29.

May 19. MONDAY, May 10.

y 24. THURSDAY, May 20.

MONDAY, May 31.

ne 14. THURSDAY, June 10.

Long 24. MINDAY, Long 10. THURSDAY, June 10.
MONDAY, June 21.
THURSDAY, July 12.
MONDAY, July 12.
MONDAY, August 2.
THURSDAY, August 12.
MONDAY, August 12.
MONDAY, August 13.
THURSDAY, September, 13.
MONDAY, September, 13. MONDAY, September 6.
THURSDAY, September 13.
MONDAY, September 13.
THURSDAY, September 12.
THURSDAY, September 13.
MONDAY, September

The steamers make the mondaring cherry week through the The steamers make the mondaring that in eight days. Rooms for any of the trips can be secured by addressing HUSSEY & MURRIDE, HUSSEY & MURRIDE, Forwarding and Commission Merchants, Glevoland, Ohio.

3. R.—Mark all Packages, "Care of Hussey & McBride, Cleve and, O."

CENTRAL RAILROAD of NEW-JERSEY-

wants and Western Railroad, and at Easten with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT, commencing April 22, 1332.—
Lawe New-York for Easten and intermediate places from Pier
No. 2, North River, at 7; a. m., 12 m., and 4 p. m.; for Samerville
by above trains, and at 5:30 p. m.

The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the NewJersey Railroad, which leave New-York from the foot of Gourtlandest, at 7; and 12 a. m., and 4 and 5 p. m.

Passengers for the Delaware, Luckawamms and Western Railroad will leave at 7; a. m. only. For Lehigh Valley Railroad at
The am and 12 m. JOHN O. STERNS. Superintendent.

LUSHING RAILROAD-Leaves Fulton Mar LUSHING RAILROAD—Leaves Turbin Sail.

ket What by steamer IOLAS at 6:35, 7:50 and 10 a. m., and
1, 4 mid 6 p. m. The cars leave Flushing L. I., at 6:45, 8 and 10
a. m., and 1, 4 and 6 p. m., meeting and exchanging passeners
with the boat at Hunter's Point. Through in 50 minutes. Fare
Secrits.

N. B.—Pio Nie and Excursion parties taken at reduced rates.

UDSON RIVER RAILROAD.-From June UDSON RIVER RAHLROAD.—From June 21, 1858, Trains will leave Chambers at Station as follows: Express Trains, 6 a. m. and 5 p. m., Albany and Troy Passenger Train, 11:59 a. m. and 10:59 p. m., for Dobbs' Ferry, 6:39 a. m. and 3 p. m., for Tarytown, 6:15 p. m.; for ing Sing, 10:15 a. m. and 4 p. m.; for Penghkerpale, 5 a. m., 1 p. ro. and 5:40 p. m.; for Penghkerpale, 5 a. m., 1 p. ro. and 5:40 p. m.; for Penghkerpale, 5 a. m., 1 p. ro. and 5:40 p. m.; for Penghkerpale penkkell, Sing Sing, Tarytown and Dobbs' Forry Trains stop at the Way Stations Passengers taken at Chambers, Conal. Christopher and 3:14 sta. Trains for New York leave Troy at 4:30 and 10:25 a. m., and 4:35 and 8:15 p. m.; and Albany at 4:45 and 10:25 a. m., and 4:46 and 8:15 p. m.; on Sundays, at 5:45 p. m..

A. F. SMITH, Superlatendent.

The Spring Arrangement is to commence on let of May and continue to let of July, when additional trains will be put one accommodate the pleasure-travel.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD .- On and after MONDAY. May 10, 1858, and until further no-Passenger Trains will leave Pier foot of Duane st. as for lows, viz.: DUNKIRK EXPRESS at 6 a. m., for Dunkirk and principal is-MAIL TRAIN at 8 a. m., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and interme-

BOCKLAND PASSENGER at 3 p. m., from foot Chambers-st., way Passenger at 4 p. m., for Newburgh, Middletown and

WAY PASSENGER at 4 p. m., for Newburgh, Middle Williams in intermediate Stations.

The above Trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

The above Trains connect at Elimira with the Elimira Canandaigus and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghanton with the Syacuse and Binghanton Railroad, for Riagara Falls; at Byracuse; at Ceruing with the Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester; at Great Bend with the Delaware, Leskawannaard Western Railroad and for Secration; at Hernells will with the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad, for Buffalo; at Buffalo, Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Gincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chi-ago, &c.

S. F. HEADLEY, Assistant President.

NEW-YORK and NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD.

1858. SUMMER ARRANGEMENT. 1858.
Commencing May 31, 1858.
Passenger Station in New-York, corner 47th-st. and 4th-av.;

Passenger Station in New-York, corner 17th st. and 4th av.; centrance on 17th st.

TRAINS LEAVE NEW-YORK.

For New-Hayen, 7, 8 a. m. (ex.); 12:45, 8:45, 4:20 (ex.) and 5:50 p. m. For Buiercevert, 7, 8 a. m. (ex.); 12:44, 3:45, 4:20 (ex.) and 5:50 p. m. For Milliord, Stratford, Fairfield, Sushport and Westport, 7 a. m.; 12:45, 3:45, and 5:30 p. m. For Norwalk, 7, 9 a. m.; 12:45, 3:45, 4:20 (ex.), 4:45, 5:30, 6:30 p. m. For Darlen and Greenwich, 7, 9 a. m.; 12:45, 3:45, 4:50 (ex.), 9 m. For Port Examined, 7, 8 (ex.), 9 a. m.; 12:45, 3:45, 4:20 (ex.), 4:45, 5:30, 6:30 p. m. For Port Chester and intermediate Stations, 7, 9 a. m.; 12:45, 3:46, 4:50 (ex.), 4:45, 5:30, 6:30 p. m. (ex.), 4:20 p. m. (ex.) For Hartford and Springfield, 8 a. m. (ex.), 4:20 p. m. (ex.) For Connecticut River Railread to Montreal, 8 a. m. (ex.), 4:20 p. m. (ex.) b. north-ampton. For Canal Railread to Northampton, 8 a. m. (ex.), and 12:45 p. m. For Danbury and Bangalank Railread, 8 a. m.; 4:20 p. m. For Danbury and

Rangaluck Railroad, 7, 9 a. m.: 4:20 p. m. Norwalk Railroad, 7, 9 a. m.: 4:20 p. m. JAMES H. HOYT, Superintendent. m.: 12:45, 3:45 p. m. For Danbury and

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
Commencing MONDAY, May 17, 1852.

Trains leave Depot corner of White and Centre-sts., New-York, at 6:15 p. m., White Plains Trains stopping at all Stations.

Trains leave Depot corner of 26th-st and 6th-av., New-York, at 8:16 a. m., Whitensbridge, train, stopping at all Stations.

5:20 a. m., Mall train, stopping at Williamsbridge and all Stations.

5:36 a. m. Mall train, stopping at Williamsbridge and all 5tations north.

11:60 a. m. Williamsbridge train, stopping at all Stations.

11:50 a. m. Williamsbridge train stopping at all Stations.

2:30 p. m. Williamsbridge train stopping at all Stations.

4:06 p. m. White Plains train, stopping at all Stations.

5:00 p. m. Dover Plains train, stopping at all Stations above Williamsbridge.

5:40 p. m. Williamsbridge.

5:40 p. m. Williamsbridge train, stopping at all Stations.

RETURNING—Leave Chatham Four Corners:

13:50 p. m. Mall train, stopping at Williamsbridge, White Pisins and all Stations north.

W.M. J. GAMPRELIA, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—For PHILA-OFT,—Mail and the SOUTH and WEST, via JERSET OFT,—Mail and Express lines leave New York at 8 and 11 a.m. and 4 and 6 p. m.; fare \$3. Through Ficheds said for Christian and and the West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c.; and through bagsage sheeked to Washington in 8 a.m. said 9 p. m. trains. J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent. No bagsage will be received for any train unless delivered and cheaked fifteen minutes in advance of the time of leaving

DENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD .-

Octyon— P bale, tot exceeding 500 E weight, until further notice.

In shipping goods from any port seat of Philadelphia, be particular to mark the package "Vis Founcy/wank Ralicoad." All Scott constitued to the Agents of this Road at Philadelphia at Pittaburgh will be forwarded without detection.

Fannary Agents.—Harris, Wormley, & Co., Momphia, Tenn.;
E. F. Sass & Co., St. Louis; P. G. O'Reilly & Co., Evaneville,
E. F. Sass & Co., St. Louis; P. G. O'Reilly & Co., Evaneville,
E. J. Sass & Co., St. Louis; P. G. O'Reilly & Co., Evaneville,
E. J. E. Meldrum, Madicou, Ind.; H. W. Brown & Co., and
Eye; B. C. Meldrum, Madicou, Ind.; H. W. Brown & Co., and
Eye; B. C. Meldrum, Madicou, Ind.; H. W. Brown & Co., and
Eye; B. C. Meldrum, No. O'Reilly-st., Boston; Leech & Co., No.
2 Astor House, New York, and No. 1 South William and, NewTork; E. J. Sneeder, Philadelphia; Magraw & Koona, Baltimore,
D. A. Evewert, Pittaburgh.

H. H. HOUSTON, General Freight Agent, Philadelphia.

T. A. ECOTT, Superintendent, Altocoa, Fa.

April 1, 1856.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

THE GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE.

The Feensylvania Railroad connects at Pittsburgh with raffered to and from St. Louis, Mo.; Alton, Galema and Chicago, Ill.; Frankfort, Lexington and Louisaville, Ky.; Terra Haute, Madison, Lafayette and Indianapolis, Ind.; Cincinnati, Dayton, Springfeld, Bellefontaine, Sandusky, Toledo, Cleveiand, Columbus, Zanesville, Massilion and Wooster, Ohio; also with the steam packet boats from and to New-Orleans, St. Louis, Louisville and Cincinnati.

maket beats from and to New-Orleans, St. Louis, Louisville and Bancinnsti.

Through tickets for the East can be had at any of the above-membrosed places in the West.

Fassengers will find this the shortest, most expeditions and comfortable route between the East and West.

FROM NEW-YORK TO CINCINNATI IN 30 HOURS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO CHICAGO IN 36 HOURS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO ST. LOUIS IN 46 HOURS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO ST. LOUIS IN 46 HOURS.

Fare as low as may other route.

See handbills in the hotels of this city.

Through Tichets, or further information, may be had at the line of the PENNS LIVANIA RALLROAD,

No. 2 Aster House, Broadway. No. 2 Aster House, Broadway.

Medical.

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA. - GENUINE !-

THE ORIGINAL AND GENUINE DR. S. P. TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARULIA, Wholesele and Retail Depot, No. 214 Broadway, corner Falton-st., Office No. 2, apposite 8t. Paul's Church New York.

Water Cnre.

DR. E. J. LOWENTHAL'S WATER-CURE and Gymnasium—Bergen Hights, New-Jersey; 10 minutes from either the Hoboken or Jersey City ferry by regular stages.

Legal Notices.

IN PURSUANCE of an order of the Surrogate of the County of New York notice is hereby given to fall persons having elains against JOHN S. AVERY, late of Bridge-port, Connecticut, formerly of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of bodiness No. 130 Front-street, in the City of New York, on or before the twenty-second day of October next.—Dated New York the sevententh day of April, 1858.

ap 9 lawsmM WALTER T. AVERY, Executor.

ap 9 law6mM WALTER T. AVERY, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE of an order of the Surrogate
of the County of New-York, Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims assums STEPHEN A. DENNIS, late of the
City of New-York, Jewoler, deceased, to present the same with
vouckers thereof to the subaribers at the office of MERRILL.
FITCH & ALLIN No. 17 John-st, in the City of New-York, on
or before the dith day of July mext.—Dated New-York, the 22 day
of Janoury, 1868. DENIS M. FITCH,
184 law6mM. BENJAMIN M. WILSON,

Exceutors.

IN PURSUANCE of an order of RODMAN B. DAWSON, e.g., Surrogate of the County of Kings, Notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against Silas Horton, has of the Chiy of Brookiya, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers the executors, at the routedness of NATHANIEL CONKLING, in the lower of Walkil, Oracge County, on or before the 15th day of July next. Dated Jan. 5, 1835.

NATHANIEL CONKLING, 1835.

BATHANIEL CONKLING, BECCUTOR.

N PURSUANCE of an order of the Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is bereby given to all persons beying claims against GEORGE CRANNA, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vonehers thereof to the subscriber, at his store, No. 112 Fibrar, in the City of New York, on or before the 12th day of July next.—Dated New York, the 5th day of January, 1838.
jull law6mM.

ABRAHAM J. POST, Executor.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.-RICH-NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—RICH-ARD UPJOHN, RICHARD M. UPJOHN and CHARLES BABGOCK against N. B. HOGG.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—(Com. not served.)—To the Defendant abovenamed. You are hereby announced and required to answer the complexist in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Cherk of the City of New-York, and to serve a sopy of your answer to the said complexist on the subscribers at their effice. No. 111 Breadway, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this sammons on you exclusive of the day of such service; and if you full to answer the said complaint within the time sforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of seventy dollars with interest from the thirieth day of March, 1030, beside the costs of this action.—Dated New-York, March 30, 1852. BARNEY, HUMPHREY'S BUTLER,

The complaint in the above entitled action was filed in the

March, 1858, beside the costs of this action.—Dated New York, March 20, 1852. BARNEY, HUMPHREY A BUTLER, Plaintifie' Attorneys.

The complaint in the above-entitled section was filed in the effice of the Clerk of the City and Country of New York aforsaid on the 15th day of May, 1852.

MEMORY OF THE MAY, 1852.

MEMORY OF THE MAY, 1852.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT—County of New York.—FRANCIS A. ESTY, plaintiff, against FRED-ERICK HENNELL, defendant. Sammons for money demand on sentract—(Coun not ser.) To the defendant, FRED-ERICK HENNELL, defendant. Sammons for money demand on sentract—(Coun not ser.) To the defendant, FRED-ERICK HENNELL, defendant. Sammons for money demand on sentract—(Coun not ser.) To the defendant, FRED-ERICK HENNELL, defendant in the defendant, FRED-ERICK HENNELL, to use hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action which was field in the office of the City half, in said city, the 21st day of May, 1833; and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 51 Wall street, in the city of New York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service, and if you fall to answer the said complaint within the lime aforosaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgement against you for the sum of seven hundred and sixty-vone dollars and twenty one conts, with interest from the fifth day of October, one tangsand eight hundred and fifty two, beside the costs of this action—Dated April 24, 1858.

M24 IswowM SAMES B. SILKMAN, Plannid's Autorney, M24 IswowM

SUPREME COURT, KINGS COUNTY.-CUPREME COURT, KINGS COUNTY.—

BLIZA M. McCULLOCH against REUREN BOWLER.
George Harris, William Baker, Issaa L. Wilsex and his Wife,
John W. Wilsox and Ele Wife, William R. Stafford, T. J. Shinn,
James Noria, Seth D. Noria, John Phyfic, Erra Goold and
Stephen D. Gould.—Summons for Relief. (Com. not served.)—
To the Defendants, JOHN M. WILCOX and his Wife,
EZRA GOULD and STEPHEN D. GOULD: You are
hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in
this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the
County of Kings, at the City Hall, in the City of Brooklyn, and
te serves a copy of your suever to the said complaint on the subseribers at their office. No. 41 Wall street, in the City of NowYork, within twenty days after the service of this amomens on
you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fall to
answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid the plaintif
in this action will apply to the Court for the rollef demanded in
the complaint.—Dated May 1, 1838.

BEALINARID & RICE, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

The complaint in this action was fixed in the Kings County
Clerk's Office on the 7th day of May, 1828.—May 15, 1855.

M.71 lawfow M. BEALINARD & RICE, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

The complaint in this setion was fised in the Kings Constry Clerk's Office on the 7th day of May, 1852.—May 15, 1852.

M/7 lewfow M BEAINARD & RICE, Plaintiff's Attoracys.

SUPREME COURT.—JOHN JAY, Receiver of the Mechanics' Fire Insurance Company of the City of New-York, against WILLIAM H. DE GROOT and ALICE E. his wife. JAMES B MIRRAY, CHARLES BURRAL, GEORGE OPDYKE and WILSON G. HUNT.—Forecleaser Sale.—Personnit to a judgment or decree of sale, made in the above-entiled setion, at a Special Term of the Supreme Court, held in New-York City, Oct SI 1857, I the Referee in said order named, will sell at public auction, at the Merchantic Exchange, in New-York City, on the 1st day of July, 1856, at 12° cleck in of that day, the following property mentioned and described in said decree, viz. All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the Nintil Ward of the City of New-York, being part of the land lately belonging to the rector, churchwardens and vestrymen of Trieity Church, commonly called the Church Farm, and distinguished on the maps of such part thereof as lies in the block between Le Roy and Morton streets, east of Hudson street, by the letter N, and bounded as follows, to wir: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Le Roy street, distant three hundred and forty feet and five trobe eastward from the corner formed by the centerly side of Hudson street and northerly side of Le Roy street, distant three hundred feet to the center lines of and block between Le. Roy and Morton street, ighteen feet ten inches to the easterly boundary of the Church Faror, thence southeasterly slong the suid only the same of the Church Faror, thence southeasterly slong the suid only the Street sighteen feet ten inches to the Roy street twenty-two feet one inch to the piace of beginning. Terms made known on the day of sale.—New York, and by Array, Charles Burney, Eighteen Court, held as the City of New-York and parallel to Hudden Street significant services and control of the Mechanics Fire Insurance

A CLUE OBTAINED OF THE WHEREABOUTS OF MRS. HARTUNG, WHO MUNDERED HER HUSBAND.—We are reliably informed that Mary Hartung, the young German woman who poisoned her husband for the sake of a lover, in this city, several weeks ago, and for whose arrest and conviction the Governor has offered a reward of \$500, was in Hoboken last Sunday. We are told that she had been stopping for some days at the house of a German shoemaker in that place, sometimes absenting herrelf for a day, on which occasions she was in the habit of walking miles into the woods back of Hoboken. She was living under an alias, and the German family were not aware, until last Sunday, of her true name and character. After making the discovery, the German, instead of arresting her, went in search of a poleeman. When absent, her suspicious were aroused, and she decamped instantly, taking the ferry-boat for New York. If this is true and we have much reason to believe it to be strictly correct, she cannot clude the vigilance of the police much longer. Her paramour will, no doubt, be indicted as accessory before the fact.

Acricultural Taxable Property in Virginia.

—Mr. Paxton, says The Fredericksburg Herald, who essayed in vain in the Virginia Legislature to carry out Gov. Wise's tax on the cyster fundum, presented the fellowing facts as collected from the census of 1850. About 11,000,000 bushels of wheat were produced in this State. If we allow that one-third was used in the State for bread and seed, and that the two-thirds de-A CLUE OBTAINED OF THE WHEREABOUTS OF MR.

About 11.000,000 bushels of wheat were produced in this State. If we allow that one-third was used in the State for bread and seed, and that the two-thirds delivered in market sold at \$1.25 per bushel, the value of the crop would be about \$9.000,000. In the same year the tobacco crop of the State was estimated at \$6,000,000 pounds, which, at eight cents per pound, would be worth about \$5,000,000. If we suppose the value of the tobacco crop was doubled by the quantity manufactured, the total value of wheat and tobacco delivered in market would be \$18,000,000. These staples constitute the bulk of our exports, and in the production of which the greater part of the capital and labor of the State are employed. Our lands are assessed at \$370,000,000, making their total values nearly \$500,000,000.

New York Daily Tribune.

THE WET SEASON AT THE WEST.

CROP PROSPECTS. From a score of letters, all of the same tenor, we select the following reports of the condition of things, and prespects of the farmers at the West the present

season:
"Duyuoru, Ill., June 10.—Indiana and Illinois, you say, are pretty nearly drowned out, and core-planting much behindhend. This is true of some parts of the two States, yet down here in Egypt our condition does not fally justify the lenguage above noted. The wheat looks fine, and is well headed out, erect, and healthy. If now allowed to mature without interruption the crep will be as good as last year, which was first-rate. Gaiss, oats, potatoes, &c. promise well—early potatoes are backward. Large quantities of sweet potatoes are backward, there is a good deal up and plowed, looking very well. On the whole, Egypt is flourishing—at least the middle portion of it—and the farmers have no reason to complain, but much to hope and very much to thank God for.

"Troy, Madison Co., Ill., June 10.—Our rainy season still continues. A large proportion of our plow lands are likely to escape the plow this year. Another

season still contisues. A large proportion of our plow lands are likely to escape the plow this year. Another calamity has come upon us, in the shape of the army worm, which has attacked a great many fields of wheat, and will greatly injure if not destroy them. It devours the leaves of the wheat, causing the grain to shrivel, and sometimes it eats the grain. This worm also preys upon the growing corn, cats and grass.

"Yours, "Beardstown, Ilt., June 1.—The raising of corn for the present season is now considered used up. The rains of the entire month of May have prevented most of the planting on the lower bottoms of the Illinois and Sangamou Rivers. The Illinois is spreading over an immense territory now, usarly as high as in

most of the plantic on the lower bittoms of the Illimois and Sangamon Rivers. The Illinois is spreading over an immense territory now, tearly as high as in 1844, when the streets in the lower and business portions of our city were covered with water; and the river is now rising fast. The rains of Jane 2 and 3 will make it nearly impossible to reach the city from any of the theroughfares leading from the country, except by beats. A steamboat recently passed over the bottoms, securing several thousand businels of comfrom the cribs, to prevent it being swept off by the flood. It is a dark time for the farmers of the central portion of our State. Many of the moderate class, unable to own farms, rent by the acreat a cash rest to be met next January, and, instead of a surplus crop, are with their teams barely escaping the deluge; while others, more tardy, have to take the boats, leaving a portion of their effects to soak and damage in the flood. The end is not yet; the rain is now pouring upon us, and the most favorable season to set in for the preparation of the fields for planting could not obviate the calamity, as the face of the country could not be made feasible in season for the raising of corn. But the great Author of all our blessings is findilling the promise that seed time and harvest shall not fail, for the small grain of our whole section never was more promising. The only fear is being to rank to fill well. Beside this, there is an immense surplus of old corn in this portion of the State sufficient for the present year for man and beast, should there not be an ear raised in the country the present season. The least however, will be severally left by all classes. Our business men of the city, though crippled for the last six mouths from the monetary crash, deal largely in grain and pork, the two gress' staples of this section, and they will suffer with the farmer, feeling sensibly the lose in trade which is carried on upon the system of annual credits. The Illinois is now within ten inches of the top of t

ing wheat fields, meadows and corn entirely gone. It being the richest portion of our State, its natural products are immense, and the loss will be felt saverely. "ORVIS MICHOLS."

"Monticello, White County, Indiana, June 10.—We have had the mest protracted rains—nineteen days in April, twenty five in May, and, thus far, in June six days—none of your drizzles, but good soaking rains, submerging for three met the all our low lands. Wheat is suffering badly. Not a tithe of corn or cate in the ground, and the old crop rising fast. All hands are much discouraged, and the prospect is most gloomy.

"WILLIAM SPENCER."

"Pine River, Wis., June 10.—I see grievous complaints about the wet weather and inability of farmers
to plow and plant, and accounts of the potato rot. In
Waushara County, farmers had their corn planted by
the 15th or 20th of May. The soil being a loose sand,
we can plow or pland 48 hours after a deluge, or two
hours after an ordinary rain, and we always have assuficiercy of good mealy potatoes. We plant what is
here called the 'trout potatoes' which is a good
sized, kidney shaped, smooth skinned, flesh colored,
many-eyed potato, not liable to rot, and ripens early
in September, and is an excellent table potato for
eleven months thereafter." eleven months thereafter."

eleven months thereafter."

"Frazersburg, Muskingum Co., O., June 15, 1808. In a recent number of The Weekly Tribune, an Illinois correspondent, speaking of the weather, says: We are now having our septennual wet season which usually lasts twelve or fifteen months." Is there any such septennial law of recurring wet periods, or is it another of the fallacies popularly connected with the number seven?

S. C. Mennestiall."

(We support it is one of the newsy fallacies. — Ed.) the number seven? S. C. MENBENHALL." [We suspect it is one of the seven fallacies.—Ed.]

"Exeter, Ohio, June 12.—It is now almost the middle of June, and no prospect whatever of that good time getting into Onio very soon, as it rains moderately every day, every other day a very hard rain, and every third day a thunder shower, coming down in perfect torrents, inuadating the whole country, and as yet but little corn that and it is a discouraging time for corn raises." shower, coming down in periect torrents, handaring the whole country, and as yet but little corsulated, and it is a discouraging time for corn release. For an example, take a Mr. — who has rented a farm of about two hundred acres of improved prairie, for which he has agreed to pay \$800 cash rent, and last week he had not one acre planted, and so wet it is almost impossible now to piant one. The multitour plowing fields is over the horses fellocks, and one a boots in a short time get so heavy that it makes one thick of a chain gang, and in spite of The Tribune and of the old saying, never put your hands to the plow and look back, we feel attle checouragement to see ahead."

go shead "Springport, Jackson County, Mickigan, Jane 13.—
It rains and pours, and pours and rains. We are prety much drowned out. Many farmers have only just finished planting, in consequence of wet weather. Wheat, as a general thing, looks first rate; but, anless we have dry weather soon, we shall have altogether more straw than wheat."

more straw than wheat.

"Winona, Minnesota, June 12.—I see by your last two papers nost unfavorable and discouraging accounts from the corn-growing districts of several States. It may not be altogether uninteresting for those whose prospect of a short corn crop is almost certain, to learn that our corn in Minnesota is from five to six inches high, and growing rapidly. It has a healthy appearance, and from every indication the corn in this State will be a full crop. We have had showers almost nightly for two weeks, yet it is succeeded on the following day by fine, sunshipy, growing weather. Garden vegetables, we see, are in the market, raised here without the aid of a hot-house. Fall and Spring Wheat looks fine—of which there has been a great breadth sown in Southern Minnesota this season. The warm, rick soil of this locality produces rapidly, and crops are generally certain of maturing before the freets reach us.

FROM TEXAS.

FROM TEXAS.

The San Antonio Ledger of the 5th inet, gives the annexed account of the proceedings of a party of

lynchers:
We are informed that on Saturday night last, at
We are informed that on Saturday night last, at We are informed that on Saturday night last, at about 101 o'clock, a party of armed men, supposed to be about thirty in number, disguised in black and white masks, suddenly made their appearance at the Mission of San José, distant four miles from San Antonio. In front of one of the houses in the Mission square two men were sleeping in the open air, as is customary at this season. These men—Felipe Lopez and Nicanor Urdiales, were taken into custody by the intruders, and a third, Pablo Longoria, hearing a noise and ceming to the door, was also seized. A pornoise and ceming to the door, was also seized. A por-tion of the armed party then entered the huse, asking for Francisco Huizer. In this house lay the corpse of a child, but a short time dead, watched by some

a child, but a short time dead, such that on one of the party striking a light, he was discovered hiding in the chimney. He was brought out and placed with the rest. After aking some questions, and leaving a guard to prevent their being followed, the party, with their prisoners in charge, left the Mission. Proceeding some distance, they halted, and there, in the morning, the bodies of the four men whose names we have mentioned were discovered hanging, two of them upon one tree and two upon another. Taree of these upon one tree and two upon another.

mentioned were discovered hanging, two of them upon one tree and two upon another. Three of these nen are stated to have only recently returned from the Penitentiary: the fourth, Nicanor Urdiales, is said to have belonged to Laredo, and had not long been a resident at the Mission.

The horrors of the night were not yet ended. The party directed their course to the Mission of Espada, distant about five miles from San Jose. On their arrival, they knocked at the door of Rafael Monchaca y Leal, and, rousing him from his sleep, asked him where the Garcias lived. Not knowing the purport of the visit, Menchaca pointed to a house close by. The house belonged to an old man named Teodoro Garcia, and on the cutside of it two of his sons were asleep. Eccused by the clamor, the young men started up and

armed themselves. Several discharges took place, and Teodoro Garcia, coming to the door, exclaiming in Spanish that they were killing his boys, was shot through the head, and died instantly. The peor father, hastening to the protection of his sons, was slain. The latter defended themselves as leng as their ammunition lasted, and then fied. The other party also hurriedly abandoned the piace, one of them dropping his hat, which was left behind.

It is supposed that the killing of the old man Garcia was not premeditated. The other victims are said to have been horse thieves. Of their guilt or innocence we know nothing; but their execution in the manner described was a violation of the laws of God and man. The Ledger learns that the widow of Huizar, who was executed by the lynchers, is since dead. She was quite a young woman, and left three children, one of them an infant six weeks old.

The Ledger has the following letter dated Fort Davis, Texas, May 21:

On the night of the 13th, three soldiers belonging to the manned party Cecerted, stole three horses with this garging at a read also take here horses with the manned party Cecerted, stole three horses with

the mounted party Ceserted, stole three horses with their equipments, and also took seven of Cuit's dratheir equipments, and also took seven of Colt's dra-geon pistols; next moning, as soon as the matter was discovered. Lieut. Hazen, who is in command of the mounted party, left here with eight men for Presidio del Norte, and in 24 hours he reached the river, which is, I believe, a distance of 100 miles, but could not dis-cover the elightest trail of the off-inders, who, it would suppear took some other road.

cover the elightest trail of the offenders, who, it would appear, took some other road.

While Lieut. Hazen and party were away, as it would happen, a party of Indians took advantage of his absence, and came to the ranch of Mr. Dawson, where they tried to stampeds some runes, but succeeded only in driving one off. The commanding officer immediately dispatched a small party mounted on

mules in pursuit of them, but to no purpose.

Again, on the 22d, another party of seven Indians (I believe Apaches) was discovered quite close to the post, prowling about to see what advantage they might get, but as soon as their proceedings were known. Lieut. Hazen started with a party of ten men and the guide in pursuit of them; he is still out, and is a man of such energy that I believe if he find: and is a man of such energy that I believe, if he finds the slightest trace of them, he will not give up the the slightest trace of them, he will not give up the chass while men or horses stand. I suppose you have teard before this that a number of horses had been driven off from Capi. Pope, on the Peces. The Indians at present are very troublesome in this part of the country, and if they do not soon get a good whipping they will overrun the whole country.

On the 19 h, we had a very severe hall storm here, some hall falling as large as hen's eggs, and there have been several showers since to whiten the mountaits, but not quite so severe as the first.

Mr. Hale is in here from Del Norte. He gives time accounts of the corn and wheat crops on the Rio

accounts of the corn and wheat crops on the Grande.

FISHING.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

FIRE ISLAND, June 8, 1858. I came here to spend a few days in trolling for the celebrated blue fish, and it has been my good fortune to strike the "first run," and for two or three days to catch enough to make it seem, at night, very much as if I had been at work. But, as the "rest of the laboring

had been at work. But, as the "rest of the laboring "man is sweet, whether he eat little or much," so I ate inordinately and slept soundly, not indeed rocked, but sung to sleep by the authem of the deep, as when a boy I well remember sinking to rest under the music of the rain pattering on the roof were I was born.

Of all others, this is the month for sea base and tautog, or black-fish, hundreds of which last are daily caught by those fond of drop-line fishing. The boatman Sykesy, as he is called, put me in exactly the right spot to catch about fifty of them, weighing from one to five pounds, when at last I got hold of one which robbed me of bob, hock and sinker, and I went home rather disgusted. rather disgusted.

This is also the time for netting the blue-fish and

bass, and especially what they call bony tish (properly menhaden) for manure. Hundreds of tuns of there are annually caught and put on the farms of Long

Island. Their weight is about two pounds each, and they sell at ten shillings per thousand.

Government is erecting here a new light-house of twice the hight and double the power of the old one. It is to be completed and in operation during the presentation.

twice the hight and double the power of the old one. It is to be completed and in operation during the present year.

I am informed this is a great place of resort for ceabathing, surfing, yachting, and other exciting sports in their seasons, but its chief point of attraction, over and above ocean retreats contiguous to the main land, would seem to be that, beside sea bathing, there is inside the inlet a smooth, hard sand beach where invalids, ladies and children, can in perfect safety baths in the cool but still water direct from the ocean, and that muskatoes, except with the wind cast, have to cross a bay seven mice wide. I must not forget to mention that, celebrated as this place is for fishing, not farming, I found a gentleman from your city busily engaged in planting, in the unadulterated sand of the beach, corn, potatoes, pumpkin and melon seeds, &c. Inquiring what it meant I was told he was making experimental tests of the fertilizing properties of the Peruvian and American Co.'s guanes. He informed me that Liebig washed the sand in which he made his experiments, but he was not so particular. He is very sanguine that his labors will be of great service to the country. He has planted variously, as follows, viz:

With common stable dung. Peruvian guano and fish, American guano and fish, American do. eight terths and two tenths Peruvian, American do. eight tenths and one tenth sulphate of ammonia, Peruvian guano, and with no manure. He said he invited a number of gentlemen, including one or two editors, to scompany him and bear witness to the planting, but they preferred a regatta, and thus he was left to the testimony of some numble fishermen, which, on the whole, he thought would answer as well now as of old. He showed me a notice of his guano in your Saturder's edution, which gratified him, because the Government how pronounce the article good guano, while officers of the navy, who brought it home, and it was

rement new pronounce the article good guage, while officers of the navy, who brought it home, said it was nothing but "earth." He said his company had enough of it, with due cultivation, to feed the entire population of the United States more than one hundred years.

MARINE AFFAIRS.

FOR EUROPE.-The United States mail steamer North Star, Copt. Jones, left on Saturday for Southampton and Havre, with 152 passengers and \$16,270 in specie. Among the passengers are the Rev. Dr. Thos. E. Vermilye of this city, and his con, the Rev. A. G. Vermilye of Newburyport, Mass. In noticing the in-tended departure of Dr. Vermilye, The Christian In-

igencer says:
He has all the soundness and vigor of a man it The has all the southness and viges as the prime of life, unbroken by disease. But the remains of a severe cold, contracted about the middle of last Winter, still continue in the shape of an occasional cough, which seems to have become chronic, and is sometimes troublesome. In the view of this, the Collegiate Consistory, with their accustomed considerateness and liberality, have given him an indeficience of absence with the proper pecuniary proniderateness and interactly, have given at an indefi-nite leave of absence with the proper pecuniary pro-vision for his expenses. Dr. Vermilye, we learn, ex-pects to be absent between three and four months. We trust he will have a prosperous voyage, a pleasant trip and a safe return.

LOSS OF THE SHIP ALBERT FRANKLIS. Loss of the Ship Albert Franklin. The ship Albert Franklin, Captain Dunbar, from Calcutta for Hong Kong, before reported, was abandoned at sea in a sinking condition, when her upper deck was almost awash with the water. The following letter from her captain to the owners gives the leading incidents of her Lee:

Messrs. Nickerson & Co:

Gentlemen: It is my painful duty to inform you of the total loss of the ship Albert Franklin, under my command.

command.

On the 8th of April, in latitude, 13° N., lon. 94° 30′ E., a heavy gale sprung up from S. E., but the ship was made snug before it burst upon her, and lay to easily, and had it continued from that point, would ne doubt have weathered it without difficulty. But ne doubt have weathered it windom districtions unfortunately, the wind changed suddenly to S. W., and blew a tremendous hurricane, creating at the same time a terrible heavy cross sea. The only sail that we could show to steady her was a mizzen stay-sail; anything larger would have been blown away in a larger than the stay of the sail of th

and instant.

So terrific was the violence of the cyclons, that it fairly blew the mizzen topmast, and all above it, away clear of the ship. The sea was torn up into heavy breakers, and made the ship pitch and roll to such an extent that she sprung a leak, and broke over her so that the men had to be lashed to the pumpe. Balwarks statchions, and spare spars were swept away, and finding it impossible to scud her, and as the mainmast was working from side to side, epening and straining her, had to cut it away, and in its fall it took the fore topmast with it, thus she had nothing but the fore and mizzen masts and bowsprits standing.

The cabin was filled with water, and the sea made a fair breach over her; still we continued pumping incessantly. After pumping a whole day and a night the leak still increasing, we got our boats out, and abandoned her on the 10th, at 5 p. m., the water then being up to her covering board or planksheer. The mate and second mate each took charge of a boat, and myself another, but during the night of the 11th we exparated. The ship went down shortly after we left her.

On the 12th inst. my boat was picked up by the

of them, but had not returned. I hope they have been picked up by some vessel. As the mail will leave here soon, I have not time to write the full particulars nor to note any protest, but will attend to those as early as possible. I cannot close, however, without expressing my heartfelt thanks to Capt. Parker for his kinders to my comparison and massife while we his kirdness to my companions and myself, while we were on board his vessel.

Yours tudy.

ALBERT H. DUNBAR.

During the same cyclone in which the Albert
Franklin was lost, the British basik Amherst was badly
damaged, the British skip Labban west down at her
anchors off Dalhousie, and all hands but seven natives ALBERT H. DUNBAR. speciors off Dathousie, and all hands but seven unitives perished. The Hamburg ship Singapore also went down at her anchors near the same place, and the Bitish back Jane was driven ashere. The hurriesne was trriffe while it lasted, but several ships, and among them the Judge Shaw, were not within its influence, and consequently experienced little loss, though almost within sight of one another. [Boston Traveler.

THE OTHER SIDE.

From The St. Louis Republican, June 4.
A gentleman who has recently visited Cass, Bates, and Vernon Counties, for the express purpose of finding out the exact condition of shairs, growing out of the manufage forays of Montgomery's band, gives us a statement in substance as follows: A strip of country about ton miles in width, and perhaps fifty miles long, in Missouri, and immediately on the State line, in Bates and Vernon Counties, is almost depopulated, the citizens have been plundered and driven from their romes by the Kansas cutlaws, with instructions act to return at the period their lives. Five miles west of the town of Builer, he visited an encampment of seven families who had been run out of Kansas Territory; they were 32 in tumber, composed of men, women and children, intents. An armed force of 30 to 300 men, in detached parties, was ranging the line of those counties, committing deprepations. He was informed that the citizens of West Point and Montgomery's men had entered into a treaty, by which the robbers agreed not to interfere with the cuitzens of West Point, if they would consent that Hamilton and his men should be taken, if found in that town. This arrangement is confined to West Point. It was said that the people of Bates County were pledged to the same thing, but this is doubted. He was credibly informed that the banditti County were pledged to the same thing, but this is doubted. He was credibly informed that the banditti take an oath by which they are bound to each other; that when this paper is presented to a man and he refuses to subscribe it—no matter whether he is a Free-Soil or Pro-Slavery man—he is plundered of his property, and driven out of the Territory. This gentleman has several conservative Free-State men who man raw several conservative Free-State men who had been driven out of the Territory for this offence. Correspondence of The St. Louis Democrat.

LAWRENCE K. T., June S. 1858,

Ex Governor Stanton addressed a large audience in this city last evening in opposition to the English swindle. It is reported that he will speak throughout the Territory.

the Territory.

The wound of Gen. Lane, received in the late affray. the would of their rane, reveal the carry bad, and he may have to suffer amputation. This affair created the most intense excitement, while is now somewhat allayed. The examination of the parties was postponed yesterday until next Motday.

Mr. Wells, who was arrested a few days since as one of the murderers of the five men in Lian County. was recognized by one of the men who was severely wounded at the time.

Correspondence of The Boston Journal.

SPRING HILL, Johnson Co, Kansas,

Saturday, May 22, 18.8.

It is said that a notorious falsifier was once described to Dr. Franklin as a very pleasant fellow, "although," added his eulogist, "you must not believe more than half he says." "Exactly," replied the philosopher; "but which half!" We have been somewhat in the same predicament in regard to recent this property. So many conflicting reports. events in this county. So many conflicting reports have been put in circulation concerning them that I finally determined on a tour through it as the most satisfactory method of learning "which half" of it is most be of graduated.

worthy of credence.

Leaving the Missouri River near the mouth of the Kensas, I turned my face couthward, and after crossing the last-named stream, was in the great Shawnee Reservation, of which this whole county is composed. Within four or five miles of the Kansas the country is very heavily timbered. The moet of the Indian selections of land (200 acres to each member of the tribe) have been made in the timber. Next to the Wyandotts, the Shawnees are the most civilized Indians in the Territory. They have some good houses, and rich the Territory. They have some good houses, and rich farms which are in a fine state of cultivation. They usually speak cur language, and mingle freely with the whites. In some instances they have intermarried

with them.

They receive an annual stipend from the Govern-

They receive an annual supend from the Government of \$112 each, in payment for a portion of their lands sold to the United State. In three or four years this indebtedness will be discharged, and they must depend solely on their farms for support.

In some instances their names are noteworthy. A few of them are, "Silver Heels," "Blue Jacket," "White Feather," "Blue Feather, "Coffee," "John Captain," Ac. It is said that one family, which contains a young squaw who is the acknowledged belle of the tribe, bears the delectable name of "Mad-eater". The few whites who have married among them are of course inferior people. But as they receive 20 acres.

The few whites who have married among them are of course inferior people. But as they receive 20 acres of fine land a piece for themselves, their wives and each of their children (of whom there is usually a Benjamin's portion), they ordinarily make it a "good speculation," pecuniarily.

The first town on my route was Shawnee, situated on the borders of the prairie, on the road from Lawrence to Westport and Kansas City. Shawnee is celebrated for having sent in begus returns of several hundred Pro-Slavery votes during the elections of last Winter. These returns, however, were manufactured in Missouri, and the predominent sentiment of the town is "conservative" Free State. I spent the night in Shawnee. The people expressed disapprobation of the recent "visitations" upon Fro-Slavery men in the county, and thought the peace of that immediate section should not now be disturbed, even for the sake of paying off old scores.

tion should not bow be disturbed, even for the sake of paying off eld scores.

The company at the principal hotel was a motley one, including residents of the town—young men from Westport, with long hair, slouched hair, and the handles of bowie-knives protrading from the tops of their boots—Kentucky speculators in pursuit of investments—the attackés of a traveling circus—drovers from the South, &c. A few days previous a drover from South-ern Missouri, near the border, who passed through the town, gave the particulars of some of the recent do-monstrations against the Free-State settlers in South-eastern Kansas. He boasted that during one of the elections last Winter he had gone into Fort Scott, with several companions, and that he alone voted there

elections last Winter he had gone into Fort Scott, with several companions, and that he alone voted there treatly-nationes!

Traveling eight miles south from Shawnee I struck the great New Mexico (Santa Fe) road. The eastern terminus of this road is Westport, Mo. There the most of the trains which carry goods to that expensive territory among the mountains outlit and start. The distance from Westport to Santa Fe, I believe, is about 800 miles. It is said that the whole length of the road was once ridden by F. X. Anthrey in between three and four day! He brick down several animals in the race, and simply performed the feat to see if it could be done—for the abstract pleasure of it! His tates must be peculiar if he enjoyed it much!

An incident occurred on the Santa Fe road the other day which carries a moral for Kanesa immigrants. There is a wretched little abortion of a village there bearing the name of Turpinville. The residents of that vicinity irreverently term it "Turpontine" or "Salpetown." It is one of the most decolate place imaginable, consisting of only three or four little shantles; and the principal trade it carries on is whisky selling. Recently, however, a town company has been formed, the prairie in that vicinity surveyed, the name of the place laid saide for the high-sounding one of "Johnson City," a magnificent plat engraved and printed, with the usual number of streets, avenues and packs, and Turpinville transformed into a splendid city—on paper.

A few days since a young immigrant, carpet-bag in

hand, came walking down the road, looking wistfully toward the west. Just as he was in sight of the shan-ties of Eurpinville, he asked a farmer by the roadside:

"Can you direct me to Johnson City!"

"Oh, yes," was the reply; "there it is."

The eye of the young stranger slowly swept the scene, but could detect nothing except the insignificant buildings and the rich green prairie. So he turned again to his informant, with—
"Where!"

turned again to his informant, with—
"Where!" said the farmer emphatically, pointing once more to the shanties.

"Where are the houses!"
"Those are all."
The young man drew a long breath, and, after recovering somewhat from his surprise, stated that he had met a gentleman on the boat coming up the river, who assured him that Johnson City had 33 houses, 33 more were to be erected this season, property wastrising rapidly, and the prospects of the town were very brilliant. He had encleavored to sell him an interest in the town, but the young man chose to see for himself before purchasing, though he had fully expected, on arriving at the city, to settle there. He soon went on into the interior, somewhat wiser for his first experience in Kansas.

rience in Kansas.

There are a great many Johnson cities in the new

abandoned her on the 10th, at 5 p. m., the water then being up to her covering board or planksheer. The mate and second mate each took charge of a boat, and myself another, but during the night of the 11th we exparated. The ship went down shortly after we left her.

On the 12th inst. my boat was picked up by the ship Judge Shaw, Capt. Parker, and we were kindly supplied with everything we required, and carried to Rangoon. Upon my arrival, not learning snything of my two boats, a British gun-boat went out in search

books were lying in a corner. For two or three months these young people—intelligent and apparently refined—had been living thus. There was not the slightest necessity for it, good timber was plenty sithin a convenient distance—their claim was worth from \$500 to a \$1,000—both were in good health, and all the ordinary comferts of life were to be obtained without going more than a dozen mise. Poverty coull not be their excuse, for inspite of the had times, labor could be exchanged for any articles of trade. Simple Isatiness must have been the difficulty. In Missouri such instances are common, but this was the first case I over met among Eastern people.

It is in the vicinity of Turpinville that several Pro-Slavery men have recently been deprived or their property. The circumstances, as related to me by settless of both parties, are these: A few sights since a band of twenty horsemen came into the vicinity and visited the houses of three notorious Pro Slavery men.—Evans, Shorb and Cogrove. They took from them all the arms and money they could find. Sime twenty or thirty Sharpe's rifles taken from Free-State men a long time ago) were among the arms. Evans was warned that unless he left the country within ion days his life would pay the forfeit. He is a very obazions man, having been promisent among the Border Ruffians in the old difficulties. He was a participant in the ismous Hickory Point bathe, and is charged with having been connected with the murder of a Free-State man. He is making preparation; to leave the Territory.

No Free-State men were interfered with, except in

Territory.
No Free State men were interfered with, except in No Free State men were interfered with, except in a single instance, and that seems to have been unitericited. A Mr. Hamlin was called up by the band at midnight and questioned as to his politics. He evaded the inquiries as long as possible, but finally gave them to understand that he was a Pro Slavery man. They took his borse without caramony and left. Before they had gone far, however, they learned that he was a Free-State man, and immediately tied his horse out on the prairie, where he found it the next morning. His timidity came near proving costly to him, but is not to be wondered at under the circumstances.

His position was somewhat like that of an unfortanate fellow during the troubles here two years since. While riding away from home one morning, he was met by an armed band, who inquired his pointies. He replied that he wasa Free-State man. The company—which was composed of Missourians—immediately robbed him of his watch and money and left him.

Continuing his journey, he was net before noon by another armed company, whose captain stopped him, and asked to which side he belonged. The frightened traveler—supposing all the rovers to be Missourians—promptly replied that he was a Pro-Stavery. This band, which chanced to be Free State, immediately took his horse from him, and left him to go on, on foot.

He continued his trip, however, and just at night was stopped by a third band, who asked the old question. The unfortunate traveler was fairly non-plussed, but at last asked:

"Gentleman what are your politics! It doesn't make the slightest difference to me, only, which ever

make the slightest difference to me, only, whicheve

The town of Olathe is under military guard, and a deal of excitement prevails throughout the

An Incident of the Tornado,—One of the most remarkable incidents consequent upon the late tornado and freshet occurred about noon on Saturday, on the road lending from Laurel to Brockville, Montgomery County, of which the following are the particulars: It seems that a Society of Friends had ordered a quarterly meeting at Brockville on the Sabbath succeeding the storm, and that on the previous day considerable nambers of the Society, in many instances attended by their wives and children, had started for the meeting. Among the parties were Mr. George H. Reese, of the firm of Messrs. Reese & Bros., West Pratt street, his father, three ladies of the family, and a servant. While passing along the road they encountered the full blast of the tornado as it came sweeping along in its furious, devastating course, tearing up the largest white oak trees and scattering them in every direction. The escape of the above party seems somewhat miraculous. A venerable oak, which had braved the storms of many years, yielded to the power of the wind and fell immediately in the tear of the carriage, while at the same time another was blown directly across the path of the horse. Destruction seemed inevitable, yet all the little party acted with singular presence of mind. Father and son both set to work to contrive some means of proceeding on their journey, which was accomplished by the vigorous application of axes to the limbs of the prostrated oaks, and even then they had to drive off the road and thread their way through the desce woods. As other parties were on their way to the the vigorous application of axes to the lines of the prestrated oaks, and even then they had to drive off the road and thread their way through the dense woods. As other parties were on their way to the meeting, all would be compelled to passover the same road. Mr. Reese and his son, with the assistance of frierds, quite considerately went to work and succeeded in clearing the road so as to admit of the passage of vehicles. A survey was then made of the damage done, when it was found that the course of the tornado was quite straight, and just about one hundred yards in width. Some of the trees measured fail sixteen inches in diameter, and there were not less than thirty of them which lay upon the ground within a short distance of each other. It is stated that on each side of the course of the tornado the trees fell in toward each other, which can only be accounted for on the philosophic supposition of a vacuum having been caused by the swittness of the wind. One old gentleman on his way to meeting lost his herse, such was the rapidity with which the water raised and the swollen condition of a stream which he endeavored unsuccessfully to ford. Arother was compelled to shoulder his good better half and carry her a canaiderable distance through a stream. [Balt. American.]

unsuccessfully to ford. Arother was compelied to shoulder his good better half and carry her a considerable distance through a stream. [Balt. American, The Enyptian Cars.—Mesers. Smith and Shattuck of this city, who sailed from Boston last March in the bark Archer, with the first ten of the forty passenger cars hult by Wason & Co. for the Alexandria and Cairo Railroad, under a contract with the Pasha of Egypt, arrived at Alexandria, May II, in forty eight days, and made a report of themselves by the last the time of their arrival, the unloading would not commence until Mondey, the 17th; but the cargo had arrived safely, and the mechanics who are to superintend the unpacking and setting up of the cars had reported themselves to Mr. Moore of Moore, Cassis & Co., extensive merchants at Alexandria, through whom the contract was made. Mesers Smith and Shattuck had enjoyed the few days of leisure thus afforded them by taking donkey rides into the suburbs and feasting their Yankse eyes with sights of Pompey's Pillar, Cleopatra's Needle, the Pasha in gardens and other places of less interest. They describe the Pasha as being a fine-looking man, about 5 feet II inches high, and weighing 389 pounds, and Shattuck adds that he "looks like Smith." The Pasha has taken very enthusiastically to the development of his ceutifry, and has had the eminent good sense to look upon the locometive as the moet effective meass for dispelling that "Egyptian darkness" which has long since passed into a proverb. The railroads from Alexandria to Cairo, 130 miles, and fram Alexandria to Suez, 275 miles, are nearly completed, and will open up rich fields for future enterprise which the Yankses will not be low to himprove now that the Government has prepared the way. Wason & Co. make the last shipment of cars by the bark Irene, which sails from Boston about the first of July. Among the tee cars will be enewhed his without doubt the bast railway cosch ever gut up in the United States. It has been in process of construction daring two months past

REMARKABLE MARKHAGE.—Last week, at Preston, near Brighton, one of the most critscridinary marriages which have ever taken place was celebrated in the parish church, it being no less than that of the Dowager Counters of Effingham to Mr. Holmes, who has filled the hamble position of a Scripture reader at Brighton, in connection with one of the churches at that celebrated watering-place. The bride is apward of eighty years old and the bridegroom about thirty, so that there is only a disparity in their ages of half a century! It is said that, for a long time past, the Counters has manifested great interest in the labors of the Scripture reader, and made him some valuable presents. The Counters is understood to have a princely income, worthy of her position as the daughter and the mother of a peer of the realm. The aristocratic relatives and connections of the bride are said to be termbly excited by this most unexpected and eccentric conduct of this aged and noble lady.

[Bride Sandad.]

The London papers report that the long talked of trial of John B. Gough agt. Lees, would begin about June 14. M. Gough has retained the services of Mr. Edwin James, Q. C., and Dr. Lees is to have the legal assistance of Mr. Bovill, Q. C. The damages are laid by Mr. Gough at £1,000. As a large snacher of witnesses will have to be examined, the trial may lest some days.

At the late meeting of the General Synod of the Reformed Prehyterian Church the Rev. Dr. McLeed of

some days.

At the late meeting of the General Synod of the Reformed Presbyterian Church, the Rev. Dr. McLesed of this city was elected Professor of Systematic and Practical Theology in the Theological Seminary of that body located in Philadelphia. The Rev. Dr. Black of Pitt-burgh received from the same Synod the appointment to the chair of Biblical Literature.